

Mechanism for the Direct Conversion of Photons into Muons

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In an optical analog to sublimation, a photon can be directly converted into a muon without first being converted into an electron, just as vapor can become ice without having to first exist as water for any meaningful length of time.

The characteristic difference between a photon, electron and muon is one of mass. Mass, however, can be transferred between neighboring particles should they be in sufficiently close proximity and can be transferred over greater distances with the aid of strong magnetic fields.

We, therefore, may approach this task of attempting to create meaningful numbers of muons by using dense materials such as lead and subjecting them to magnetic fields which are oriented so as to cause the Higgs Field associated with that lead ballast to move into the path of a LASER beam. As LASER light passes through the displaced Higgs Field of the lead, the mass of the photons could be predicted to increase, causing them to turn into either electrons or muons depending upon the amount of mass pumped into the photons.

All that would be required to build such a mechanism would be a pulsed electromagnet situated behind a block of lead and modestly powerful LASER.

The ability to readily generate muons would open the door to both novel experiments and technologies.